

## A BIG STRIKE

In the Tinplate Industry of the Country Seems Certain.

The Thirty-Nine Plants in the United States Employ 2,327 Skilled Workmen—The Strike Will Throw About 8,000 People Out of Employment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16.—A strike in the tin-plate industry seems certain, and the conference in the wage scale arranged for Wednesday is not likely to accomplish anything tending to a settlement, as both sides are firm and assert that no concessions will be made.

There are 39 tin plate plants in the United States, operated by 33 companies, the American Tinplate Co. operating two plants, one at Elwood and the other at Montpelier, Ind. These 39 plants represent 188 mills, but nine of them are small affairs and do not figure to any great extent in the industry. The total number of skilled workmen employed in the industry is 2,327, of which 273 are non-union men. The number of workers outside of the tonnage men employed at tin plate plants is 8,265, and a strike for the new wage scale will throw about 8,000 people out of employment.

## BARNEY BARNATO.

Particulars of the Death of the Noted South African Speculator.

FUNCHAL, Island of Madeira, June 16.—The following details have been obtained of the suicide of Barney Barnato while on the passage here from Capetown. Barnato, who had been in ill-health for some time past, seemed to improve after leaving Capetown, but he was never left alone and some one was continually detailed to watch him.



BARNEY BARNATO, MILLIONAIRE.

Monday after lunch, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he seemed to be in very good spirits and was walking up and down the deck on a passenger's arm. Suddenly Barnato asked his companion to tell him the time. But before he received a reply he wrenched his arm away and jumped overboard. The fourth officer jumped overboard after him immediately but he failed to save the life of the South African speculator, as heavy seas were running and the vessel was steaming at the rate of 17 knots an hour. So soon as possible the steamer was stopped, a life-boat was lowered and pulled to the spot where the two men were last seen. The fourth officer was rescued in an exhausted condition and later the body of Barnato was recovered, floating head downwards. His remains have been embalmed and will be taken to England on board the Scot.

Mrs. Barnato and her children were also on board the Scot. The Barnatos lived in the Spencer house for several years and were returning to occupy their gorgeous house, just being finished, on Park lane, just opposite Stanhope gate. The deceased speculator leaves two children, Leah Primrose, named after his mine, and a baby boy named Ladas Rosebery.

Although the stock exchange was excited by the news of Barnato's death, there was no panic. The Barnato companies were not allowed to fall much before they found buyers. The opinion is expressed that the death of the great South African speculator can not have much effect upon the market, as Barnato has paid little direct attention to business recently.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mrs. Alice Holbrook, the sister-in-law of the late Barney Barnato, was much indisposed Tuesday and suffered from the shock, but she consented to speak to the reporters in order to clear up certain misconceptions. She said:

As to the circumstances of Barnato's death, she had no direct knowledge. The statement that she had received a cablegram about it was an error. Five days ago, however, she received a letter from her sister, Mrs. Barnato, in which Mrs. Barnato said that her husband was quite melancholy and that he was much upset over business. He was very busy and much worried. There was no hint, however, that his mental condition was serious.

Miss Holbrook wished to deny many of the stories told about Barnato's early life.

"He was not a London street waif," she said. "He came of a good English Jewish family, as we do. My sister was never a barmaid. Mr. Barnato was never a circus clown, and I did not teach him to spell. He was a fine, intelligent man—his success in business shows that. It is not true that I did not like him."

Miss Holbrook could not account for Barnato's suicide at all.

## Chicago Heat Victims.

CHICAGO, June 16.—One death and 23 prostrations, none of them serious, was the result of the high temperature Tuesday. The death was that of Charles Allsen, a carpenter, who while delirious from the heat attempted to cool himself with a drink of carbolic acid.

## The Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the peace conference of ambassadors with Tewfik Pasha representing the sultan, "appears to be making satisfactory progress."

## WANT WORK.

Over Five Thousand Working Men Congregate in Buffalo—They Demand Employment of the Traction Co. Contractors. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Over 5,000 men gathered Wednesday morning at the corner of Walden avenue and Lathrop street to ask work of the contractors who have charge of the work of the Buffalo Traction Co., begun at that point. Only a few of them were given places. About 9 o'clock the men split into several bodies and held meetings. There was a spokesman or two for each. They declaimed against the present condition of the times. They said they did not come there as rioters or as disturbers, but as honest workmen demanding a chance to earn enough money to support their wives and children.

At precisely 10 o'clock the large mass of men marched on the city hall, where they arrived shortly after 11 o'clock. As soon as the men reached Franklin street the police took them in hand. There were from 3,000 to 5,000 of them. The police packed them in front of the hall on Franklin street and kept them there. None but the committee was allowed off the street. The police have the men surrounded to guard against any possible disturbance. The mayor received a delegation of ten and Baron Reinstein, who is said to be a French anarchist, spoke for the men.

## THE LONDON PRESS

On the Proposed Annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

LONDON, June 17.—Most of the morning papers contain editorials on the proposed annexation of Hawaii.

The Times says: "The United States government has made a new departure from its historical policy. Such an acquisition of foreign dependencies will bring of necessity a new and serious foreign policy, which can not in all cases be determined by an unlimited application of Monroeism."

"Will America pursue the colonizing course upon which she has now entered. President McKinley tries hard to represent the case as wholly exceptional, but the forces tending in an opposite direction are very strong."

The Standard says: "The natives will be better off under the American government than before. Without doubt the Americans will soon build a fleet to protect their colony."

The Daily Telegraph says: "No political complications are likely to ensue, but it is for the Americans to square annexation with the Monroe doctrine. England's interest in the event is only sentimental."

The Morning Post on the contrary says: "President McKinley should be satisfied to shelve the matter, now that he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle; England will require a quid pro quo, and the affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australians."

The Daily News admits that the United States has a superior claim and expects that the Japanese protest will be merely diplomatic.

## PITIALE AFFLICTION.

The Queen of Great Britain is Almost Totally Blind.

LONDON, June 17.—It is announced on the authority of one of the royal physicians attendant upon her majesty that "the queen is almost totally blind."

No details of the sad news are yet available beyond the fact that the affliction is a recent culmination, although it has been for some time threatened. No information is yet divulged as to the cause of her majesty's blindness.

In fact, it had been hoped that the pitiful truth that the aged queen would be unable to see the millions of her subjects who will pay homage to her on next Tuesday could be withheld from their knowledge until after the jubilee.

This is the true reason why she will not ride alone in the procession, and why she will not leave her carriage at the services to be held at St. Paul's cathedral on Tuesday, and it is semi-officially announced that she will be unable to respond to the greetings that will be extended to her along the line of the royal procession.

## Dr. Angell Will Go to Turkey.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 17.—Dr. Angell was seen by the Journal at noon Wednesday with reference to the sultan's withdrawal of the protest made to him as minister to the porte.

"Yes," said Dr. Angell, "I shall go to Turkey. I received a dispatch Wednesday morning from the state department telling me that the sultan had issued an irade to the effect that I am persona grata to the porte as the representative of this government. I can not say when I shall leave for Turkey. I can say, however, that I shall be here until after commencement, and will leave some time between the 1st and 10th of July."

## Murder and Suicide.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 17.—At Portage la Prairie, Wednesday night, Henry Brigham, a carpenter, aged 40, while temporarily insane, left his work and going to the nearest hardware store, purchased a revolver. Walking to his mother-in-law's residence he shot his young sister-in-law, Priscilla Hall, aged 15, killing her instantly. Brigham then turned the revolver on himself and put a bullet through his brain.

## Virginia Day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—Thursday will be Virginia day at the exposition, and that state is represented by large delegations from all parts of the state. Gov. O'Farrell and staff, with the Virginia troops, will take part in the exercises.

Mrs. Blackman's Claim Preposterous. LONDON, June 17.—Secretary Honey, of Barnato's companies, says that the claim of Mrs. Blackman, of Cleveland, O., to be a daughter of the late South African speculator, is preposterous, as Barnato was only once married.

## A VESSEL.

Supposed to Be the Dauntless, Takes on a Cargo of Arms.

J. E. Cartaya and Charles Silva Are the Only Ones Known to Be on Board—The Expedition Was Gone Hours Before the Authorities Knew It.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—A special to the Citizen from Tampa says: A vessel supposed to be the Dauntless came into Hillsborough bay Monday night and took on a cargo of arms and ammunition from a schooner lying at anchor off the south of Alcala river, and then sailed away.

A report was sent out Monday that the Dauntless had sailed from Key West with an expedition. It was circulated by those interested to throw the officers off their guard and the Dauntless came in Monday night and got her cargo. The two boats were tied up until about 11 o'clock and in the moonlight could be plainly seen from the river front.

J. M. Cartaya and Charles Silva are the only ones who are known to be aboard and they came up from Key West.

The schooner came into the bay and anchored Saturday afternoon. Her name is not known. She was towed and is about one hundred and thirty tons. Her hull was black and she was evidently well loaded. Quite a number of men went from West Tampa, striking across the country and proceeding to a point on the bay shore took to boats near the place where the Col. Callero expedition embarked. The expedition was well planned and was gone fully 12 hours before the authorities or Spanish consul knew that anything was going on, so completely were they thrown off their guard by Tuesday's shrewd ruse. The Dauntless had an engagement to go on the way here Monday and had a government boat come upon her unexpectedly she would have had a good excuse for being in Hillsborough bay.

The whole affair was worked very quietly. The mysterious schooner left about daylight Tuesday morning. No one seems to know what boat this is. Some assert that it is the Adams which received her load from the Biscayne and then ran up in this harbor to meet a steamer which would take the munitions to Cuba or out to sea to the Dauntless.

There is also a rumor to the effect that the schooner hails from the neighborhood of Carrabelle and received her load at a point where the railroad crosses the river. The presence of Capt. Parlin, a prominent citizen of Carrabelle, in this city for the past few days adds strength to the rumor. Since her arrival he has been in conference with parties formerly very active in the filibustering business.

## CORONER HEWITT

Returns a Verdict on the Death of Harry Bell and Upton Baker, Killed in the Urbana Riot.

URBANA, O., June 16.—Coroner Hewitt rendered a verdict late Tuesday night on the death of Harry Bell, who was killed when the first attack was made on the county jail on the night before the lynching of Click Mitchell.

"I do find that the said deceased came to his death from a wound in the head produced by a rifle ball fired by a member of Company D, Third regiment, Ohio national guard, acting under orders from the captain of said company, and while attempting to defend the county jail of Champaign county, and prevent a crowd of people there assembled and doing violence to a prisoner, Charles Mitchell, jr., confined therein, charged and convicted of rape on the morning of June 4, 1897."

"I fail to find from the testimony of the witnesses examined by me any failure or neglect on the part of Gov. Asa Bushnell to promptly respond to any request made to him or the sheriff, Lewis H. McLain, for troops to assist him in defending said jail or protecting said prisoner. And I do not find from the testimony so taken by me any failure on the part of Sheriff Lewis H. McLain, to use all means at his hands for the protection of said jail or said prisoner."

"I further find that Mayor C. H. Ganson directed the police force of the city to do all in their power to preserve order, and that he did not in any way attempt to usurp the power of the sheriff, or in any manner claim to represent him in discharging his duty, but that he, as the mayor of the city, advised the crowd there assembled not to attempt any violence to the prisoner, Charles Mitchell, jr., and that his conduct on that occasion was wholly directed toward preventing any violence being done to the prisoner by the persons there assembled, and any further killing of the people by the militia."

(Signed) "W. C. HEWITT, Coroner of Champaign County, O."

A similar verdict was rendered as to the death of Upton Baker.

## Married a Count.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—At 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Bishop John S. Foley, of the Roman Catholic see of eastern Michigan, united in marriage Count Manfred von Matuschka, Baron de Toppolezen and Spaten, and Miss Ella Walker, of the residence of the bride's father, Franklin H. Walker. The civil ceremony was performed by Justice Schellenberg at noon Tuesday.

## Italian Expedition Defeated.

ROME, June 16.—The Tribuna announces that the Italian punitive expedition, sent against the Somalis to avenge the death of several Italian officers, has been defeated by superior numbers, with a loss of 13 killed and wounded.

## New Cavalry Regiments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The porte will form 20 new cavalry regiments in the Ellassona and Saloukia districts, and an imperial irade raises the army war footing to 700,000 men, while 1,300,000 Mauser rifles have been purchased.

## THE TREATY

For the Annexation of Hawaii Reached the Senate—The Message of President McKinley Accompanied the Document.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The three Hawaiian commissioners, Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretaries Day and Crider assembled in conference in the diplomatic room of the state department at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and began a careful comparison of the text of the Hawaiian treaty. The Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed at 9:20 o'clock Tuesday morning at the state department by Secretary Sherman for the United States, and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney for Hawaii.

The document will be submitted to the senate Wednesday.

The treaty provides that the government of the Hawaiian Islands cede to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and its dependencies, and that these islands shall become a part of the territory of the United States. The government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes. The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the president. Until congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands.

The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action, and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States is likewise prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty before it becomes effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaialani.

The Japanese government has filed a protest against the Hawaiian treaty on the ground that it promises to lead to a breach of treaty stipulations between Japan and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Assistant Secretary Pruden arrived at the capitol 3:30 p. m. with the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but after consulting with Senator Allison he retired without presenting it, with the understanding that the senate would be prepared to receive the document at 4:45 p. m. The president sends a brief message with the treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the senate chamber at 5 o'clock Wednesday. The senate at once went into executive session and as soon as the doors were closed, the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read to the senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents was completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until Thursday. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication as all the essential facts and almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

The message of the president was not a very long document. It dealt with the historical facts concerning the island and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grow more closely bound to each other. This was not annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1823, said the president, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States, which placed the islands under the special care of this country and that this government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The annexation of the islands, said the president, and making them part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

The president Wednesday afternoon nominated Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain.

## For Shorter Day's Work.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Representatives of the Typographical union were assured Wednesday that the International Pressman's union will join hands with the printers for shorter days work. President Prescott, of the Typographical union, and James J. Murphy, of New York, chairman of the shorter work day committee of the union, made addresses before Wednesday's session of the Pressman's convention. They argued earnestly for cooperation for a nine-hour day and pointed out proposals for carrying it out.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## Extraordinary Session.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—SENATE.—The long deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came on abruptly at 1 o'clock Thursday, after the senate had disposed of the bill in the agricultural schedule. The interest in the sugar schedule had been whetted for weeks, and aside from the fact that more revenue is derived from sugar than from any other article, there was the added interest due to the sensational charges made of late, within and without the senate concerning irregularities in connection with the progress of the schedule. But the debate failed to develop any dramatic incidents. Senators and spectators soon lapsed into a state of indifference, as the speeches dealt with a labyrinth of technical details, of vital interest to the sugar refiner and expert, but not to the general public. Mr. Jones (Ark.) opened the debate, to some extent answering Mr. Allison's statement on the sugar schedule. It was argumentative and lacking in severe denunciatory features. The senator held that the rates proposed gave the refiners an excessive differential and pointed out how they had thrived on the 4 difference of the present law. Mr. Vest severely criticized the sugar trust and argued that the rates were a further tribute to its vast resources. Mr. Caffery (La.) also opposed the schedule as a whole.

HOUSE.—The house passed a couple of unimportant bills and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—SENATE.—The first vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the senate late Friday, resulting in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment changing the house rate of 1.95 per pound by the vote of yeas 32, nays 33. The affirmative vote was made up of 29 republicans, 3 democrats (McEnery, La.), 1 silver republican (Jones, Nev.), and 1 populist (Stewart, Nev.). The negative vote was made up of 3 democrats, 3 populists and 2 silver republicans. It was the closest vote thus far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that any amendment having the sanction of the caucus was assured of adoption. The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the sugar schedule. The main speech of the day came from Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, and was in the nature of an answer to the charges made against the sugar schedule as a whole, and a defense of it. Mr. Gorman (Md.) spoke against the schedule and the entire bill, pointing out that its effect was to burden the people without opening up to us new foreign markets. Mr. White reviewed the records of republican senators on the sugar schedule during the debate on the Wilson bill, arraigning them for inconsistency. Mr. Caffery (La.) and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) also spoke, the former against and the latter for the pending schedule, after which the vote was taken. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule was not finally disposed of up to the time of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—SENATE.—The senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverging incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and Mr. Tillman (S. C.), representing the two extremes of senatorial procedure. Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, made another speech in defense of the schedule, presenting tables which he declared proved that the sugar refiners received less protection under the senate schedule than under the existing law. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) spoke at length in favor of his amendment to place on the free list all sugar in the hands of the refiners, and the latter for the pending schedule, after which the vote was taken. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule was not finally disposed of up to the time of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The house Monday adjourned until Thursday, after a session that lasted 45 minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacy (rep. Ia.) for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents in Greer county, Okla. Mr. Henry (dem., Tex.) promptly objected, and then, after the usual democratic protest against the republican policy of not appointing senators, he wheeled into the space in front of the speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to congress by Representative Sulzer, of New York.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—SENATE.—The senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill and with it disposed of there is a better prospect for speedy action on the bill as a whole. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule has served to bring out all the speeches and the test votes, and when this was passed early Tuesday the other paragraphs of the schedule were agreed to, without further discussion. As agreed to, the schedule places on sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard, one cent per pound and .03 of a cent for every degree above 75, and on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, 1.95 cents per pound, but on sugars testing below 75 degrees, 1.10 cents per pound shall be deducted. The other provisions of the schedule relate to maple sugar, maple syrup, candy, etc. One ye and nay vote was taken during the day, on the amendment of Mr. Lindsay, Kentucky, to make the rate 1.65 cents per pound on sugar above number 16 Dutch standard. The amendment was defeated, 32 to 33. The Pettigrew amendment relating to trusts was then taken up and discussed at length. It developed considerable divergence of view on both sides of the chamber, the two Alabama senators, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, joining Mr. Hoar (Mass.) in opposition. Mr. Allison finally tested the sense of the senate by moving to table the amendment, which motion prevailed, yeas 32, two democrats, Morgan and McEnery, voting with the republicans.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—SENATE.—The senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. There were no long speeches and the debate was of a snappy character when at times enlivened but did not delay the serious work of the bill. Thirteen paragraphs, proposed of carrying the senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruits and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The finance committee proposed many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected, yeas 24 nays 31. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea would be dispensed with. The senate met at 11 a. m., and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of.

## Mysterious Murder.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A mysterious murder was committed in Timothy Reardon's saloon and boarding house at 913 East Pearl street shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The affair is shrouded in mystery because the police were unable to get any information of a definite nature from those who witnessed the tragedy. The victim was Thomas Kinsella, an aged widower, who was employed as a freight handler at the Pennsylvania freight depot. The proprietor admits firing the fatal shot, but says it was accidentally.

## WASHING BLANKETS.

Summer is the best time for washing blankets. To do the work satisfactorily fill a tub half full of soft hot water in which half a bar of Ivory soap has been dissolved, and wash gently with the hands. Rinse soap and hard rubbing ruins blankets. When clean rinse well, hang on the line in the sun. As soon as dry, fold evenly and put away securely in a box or closet. Blankets washed thus will remain fresh and soft for years.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Taking Time by the Forelock.—"I have just been at my husband to induce him to buy me a sealskin jacket." "What! in the spring?" "Oh, it will be winter before I worry him into doing it."—Judy.

## Popular with Hunters.

The most popular hunting rifles are made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Their light, modern, high powered small caliber rifles have revolutionized gun making and are fast supplanting all other makes. The Winchester Models '94 and '95 do terrific execution. They will kill at distances where big bore guns would not injure. They are very popular with the most successful hunters on account of their accuracy at short and long distances and their tremendous killing power. Send for a large illustrated catalogue describing them.

That Stern Revolt.—"You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?" "Yes; but don't call us that; the new woman won't stand being ordered."—Chicago Record.

## "A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well. The media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

A sergeant in a volunteer corps, being doubtful whether he had distributed rifles to all the men, called out: "All you that are without arms hold up your hands!"

**A Good Appetite** is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak, thin and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

**\$25.00**

**Chicago to California**

And \$23.00 from ST. LOUIS, is the rate that will be made by the

**Santa Fe Route**

For the Christian Endeavor Convention in July. It will also apply to intermediate points, and in the reverse direction. Have you wished to visit the SOUTHWEST? The remarkable health resorts; the brilliant scenery and orchards; the new mining camps now attracting a multitude of sight-seers; the towering Rockies; the stupendous chasm of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River; the far famed marvellous mountain and valley on that western shore where the blue Pacific rolls its waves to the shore. You may learn all about it by addressing any agent of the Santa Fe Route, or the undersigned.

W. J. BLACK, C. A. HIGGINS,  
G. A. A. & P. Co., Room 145, 5th & Jackson St., Topeka, Kan. Room 1245 6th, Northern Bldg., Chicago.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

**Hires Rootbeer**

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 6 gallons. Sold everywhere.

**\$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE \$50**

Western Wheel Works CHICAGO MAKERS OF THE LINDS CATALOGUE FREE

**SILOS**

HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

**Chicago Musical College.** CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, PRESIDENT. MUSIC ORATORY and DRAMATIC ART.

32nd SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 6, 1897. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.